

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	695-007
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,782,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$244,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID/Burundi promotes the three elements of food security -- availability, access and utilization -- through efforts to: address the basic nutritional requirements of Burundians; establish a basis for productive livelihoods, primarily in agriculture; and invest in the viability of the productive base by addressing environmental land degradation. Humanitarian assistance will provide grants to regional and international organizations to support an integrated response to addressing nutrition, food security, and emergency health needs. Through a collaborative use of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance and Development Assistance (DA), USAID will target interventions (mostly agriculture) that demonstrate the benefits of peace and help prepare communities to accommodate returnees. This will include improved seeds, technology, infrastructure, improved environmental interventions, and training.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Increased Opportunities Provided for Productive Livelihoods: (\$1,082,000 DA; \$244,000 prior year DA). USAID will combine DA and Title II food resources to establish community-based development activities, primarily in agriculture, which will provide a basis for productive livelihoods. The introduction of improved technologies and practices into communities will focus on the areas expected to receive the greatest number of internally-displaced people and returning refugees. Planned activities include technical assistance in: multiplication and distribution of improved seeds; small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation; livestock restocking; strengthening private animal health service-delivery; formation of group farming and cooperative projects among women's rural associations; and expanding farmer and community associations to include women. Principal implementers: CARE, World Vision, Africare, CRS.

Sustainable Natural Resources Management Practices Adopted: (\$700,000 DA). USAID will invest in the longer-term viability of the country's productive base by addressing environmental land degradation, which affects the sustainability of the land to produce. Integrated community-based agro-forestry and soil and water conservation investments will help reverse environmental degradation caused by over-population and unsustainable land use practices. Efforts to improve crop yields through sustainable intensification will be a key strategy to reduce the pressure to move to uncultivated land and to stem the degradation of soil resources and vegetative cover. Principal implementers: To be determined.

Vulnerable Groups Receive Effectively Targeted Assistance: P.L. 480 emergency food aid is provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the World Food Program which will provide food to nutritional feeding centers, refugees, returnees and vulnerable people in social centers, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. As demobilization of rebels proceeds, it will be necessary to feed the former combatants during the process of reintegration.

Non-food humanitarian assistance will maintain capacity to respond rapidly to needs in nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items. The early warning and crisis management structures will be strengthened. Principal implementers include World Vision, UNICEF,

International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile (an Italian NGO), and Medecins Sans Frontieres-Belgium.

FY 2005 Program:

Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods: (\$500,000 DA). Through use of all funding sources, USAID will support interventions that demonstrate the benefits of peace in stable areas and reduce vulnerabilities in conflict and transitional areas, while accommodating returnees of all types in the context of their communities. The USAID program will expand opportunities for productive livelihoods for rural Burundians who have inadequate access to enterprise skills, inputs, credit and technologies. The geographic focus will continue to be on areas where large numbers of people are resettling, and agriculture will continue to be the programmatic focus. Programs will prepare communities for IDP and refugee returns by supporting food security, health, water and sanitation, income-generation, and small infrastructure repair and rehabilitation. Development relief activities will support the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector. Several types of public works activities will utilize food as payment for labor. In the mid to longer term, as the peace process moves forward, it is expected that this program will transition from relief activities to those which are more sustainable and development oriented. Principal Implementers: CARE, World Vision, Africare and CRS.

Sustainable Natural Resources Management Practices Adopted: (\$250,000 DA). USAID's program will continue to provide infrastructure investments that promote long-term sustainability of land production. Implementing partners likely to be the same as those in FY 2004.

Humanitarian assistance: P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid will be provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the WFP. Reintegrating demobilized combatants, refugees, and displaced people may require continuous food aid. WFP will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers, HIV/AIDS victims, and vulnerable people in social centers.

Communities in need of nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items will continue to receive non-food humanitarian assistance, with a focus on areas where people are returning. The early warning system will help to respond rapidly to identified needs.

Performance and Results: Security and lack of access to land remain the largest challenges to implementing the program. Land tenure of returning refugees, displaced people and ex-combatants will be a major issue. Past USAID agricultural activities targeting 16,000 households and 180 pilot farmers, have produced 285 hectares of improved crops with an input of 12 tons of fertilizers and some pesticides; 50 hectares of hillside planted with 500,000 forestry and agro-forestry plants along with training in anti-erosion techniques; rotating credit; seed multiplication techniques improved; and 30 agricultural associations formed.

By the end of the SO period, at least five USAID supported provinces will show reduced signs of malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations and will no longer need emergency assistance. The adoption of improved technologies and planting materials will have led to an increase in the area planted, improved crops, and increases in diversity and quantity of crops sold. Traffic on rehabilitated roads will have increased, and exports to national and regional markets from the assisted provinces will have increased. Finally, improvements will be evident in the landscape surface area as a result of integrated land improvement measures such as agro-forestry.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Burundi

695-007 Food Security	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	3,249
Expenditures	41
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	3,249
Expenditures	41
Unliquidated	3,208
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	244
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,782
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	2,026
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	750
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	6,025